# Amusements. ACADEMY OF MESIC-8:15-Under the Polar Star. BLOCU THEATRE-8:15-My Friend from India. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Fats. Card. DALLYS THEATRE-8:15-Globba. EDEN MUSEE-8: Waxwarks and Concert. EMPTHE THEATRE-8:29 Resemany.

AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Lost, Strayed or

GARDEN THEATRE S Evangeline, GARRICK THEATRE \$15 Secret Service GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—1:30 to 10:30 p.

Show, GRANI OFERA HOUSE SHOR Broadway.
FAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA S.15—Santa Maria.
HARLEM OFERA HOUSE S.15—Excelber, Jr.
HERALD SQUARE THEATER S—Parlor Match and Anna Held ARE THEATRE S Parlor Mai HOVTS THEATRE SCIO A Florida Enchantmen KNCK-ERIBOCKER THEATRE S Half a King-KOSTER & HALL OSTER & HAL'S S Vandeville.
CEUM THEATRE 2-8:15 An Enemy to the King-ADISON SQUARE GARDEN-16:36 a.m. to 10:30 p. m. PAL-AMSTICAN INSTITUTE SAID MARY FERNINGTON, Spinster, STAR THEATHE SAID MARY Framps, 14TH STREET THEATRE S. The Courty Pickers.

### Judes to Adnertigements

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#### Businces Notices.

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# New-Nork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Sir William Harcourt has denied the rumor of his resignation of the Liberal leadership in the House of Commons. — The body of Archbishop Benson is lying in state in Canterbury Cathedral. — Advices from Madeid are that Cathedral. — Advices from Madrid are that another battle has been fought in Cascorro, Cuba, and that General Castellanos is in retreat. Cuba, and that General Castellanos is in retreat.

DOMESTIC.—It is said on the authority of President Cleveland that force is not to be used in accomplishing the passage of the Dardanelles by the cruiser Bancroft. — The secretary of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission denies reports that a decision in favor of Venezuela has practically been reached. — The new Ministers from Hayti and Corea were formally introduced to President Cleveland. — Ex-United States Senator Thomas White Ferry died in Grand Hayen, Mich. — Major McKinley received and addressed three delegations, from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio. — Three men were killed in a wreck on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Theodore Meyer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Theodore Meyer, head baker of the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, was killed by an insane patient, who struck him in the head with an axe. Many more vessels reached port, reporting dam-Many more vessels reached port, reporting and age and disaster from the gale. 

Henry D. Purroy severely attacked Senator Hill and John C. Sheeban at a meeting at the Seneca Club head-quarters.

A conference of the bishops of this Roman Catholic province was held at Archive. this Roman Cathone province was line a Cathone bishop Corrigan's house, and in the evening a reception was given for Cardinal Satolli by the Catholic Club. — Winners at Morris Park: Midgeley, Phoebus, Azure, Dr. Grimes, Duke of Abercorn. — Stocks and bonds strong and

higher.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for tq-day: Local showers in the early morning; generally fair during the day. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 54%.

Failure of a train boy or dealer to have The Tribune should always be reported.
Suburban residents receive the regular city edition of The Tribune with their own home news added, two journals in one.
The Tribune, the original McKinley and Hobart paper, has now 1,500,000 readers pee week.

# THE MISSION OF THE BANCROFT.

Increasingly persistent rumors have now grown into a somewhat positive and circumstantial announcement that the United States ship Baucroft has been sent to Constantinople on a special mission of the highest importance, and that it will enter the Dardanelles and go up to the Bosporus whether the Turkish Government is willing it should do so or not, being supported, in case of foreible opposition, by the whole American squadron now in the Eastern Mediterranean. Full confirmation of this report is as yet lacking. though it is by no means impossible that it will presently be supplied. In the latter case interest will immediately centre upon the reception which the Bancroft will have from the Turkish Government and the Turkish forts along the Dardanelles. Should that reception be entirely amicable, the results of the mission might still be highly important. Should it be violently hostile, they would be invested with a gravity impossible to overestimate. At present, apparently, there is nothing to do, so far at least as the public is concerned, but to wait and see what will happen, with full confidence in the patriotism of the Government at Washington and in the discretion and resolution of the American Min-

ister at Constantinople. It is to be kept clearly in mind, however, that the mission of the Bancroft, whatever it be, is not to undertake any general solution of the Armenian question, or even any meddling with it. This country is not, and is not to be made. the common policeman of Europe. It had no part in the Berlin Treaty, nor in the Cyprus Convention, and is not to be called upon to undertake the enforcement of their provisions. However much it may be inclined to interfere on the simple ground of humanity, it must be restrained from so doing by consideration of its utter impotency. The Power that settles the Armenian question must actually take possession of Armenia, garrison it, and administer its govern-That is something which this country cannot, in the very nature of things, undertake to do, and to do anything less would be worse than useless. There is, however, an American question over there, which this country is competent to settle, and which may well occupy the attention of the Bancroft and the other ships in the Levant. Many months ago American property in Turkey was wantonly destroyed by semiofficial mobs, and American citizens were subjected to gross indignities and to imminent peril of their lives. Indemnity for these outrages has been demanded. The justice of the demand has not been successfully disputed. Indeed, payment is said to have been promised. But not a cent has yet been paid. Meantime, additional outrages upon American citizens, destruction of American property, and insults to the American en and are almost daily being committed. If the Bancroft is going up to the Golden Horn to exact satisfaction for these things and to make the only effective protest against the alarm regarding the Treasury and the currency, ceed, but that our civilization should be such that

and praiseworthy. Speculation upon the probable outcome of hos

tilities is premature and not profitable. It is sufficient to bear in mind that the Turkish fleet is practically useless for purposes of offence or defence against modern warships. The fortifications along the Dardanelles are obsolete, the restoration of them by Russian engineers, recently arranged for, having not yet been begun. Torpedoes are probably plentiful, but Farragut in Mobile Bay set an example of dealing with them which the American Navy has not forgotten. The Bancroft is, of course, not much of a fighting ship. She was built merely as a teaining ship for cadets, and has no heavier armament than 4-inch rapid-fire guns. But the San Francisco Minneapolis, Cincinnati and Marblehead are close at hand, and though they are all more cruisers and not line-of-battle ships. they carry an armament sufficient to give the Turks the worst quarter of an hour they have had for many a year. Vastly more powerful British, French and other European fleets are also in those waters, and should worse come to worst, they would almost inevitably be drawn into the conflict. Such complications, however, belong to the future, not to to-day. At present there is no cause for excitement, nor for expecting anything more than a peaceful and equitable adjustment of the controversies pending between the United States and the Sublime Perte.

#### REGISTER.

This is the last week of registration To-morrow will be next to the last day of registration. No citizen whose name is not on the poll list by Saturday night can cast a vote on Election

There are between 100,000 and 200,000 citizens in New-York City who are not yet qualified to cast their ballots. They have only two days left in which to qualify. They must go to the polling places and register their names tomorrow or next day. If they are wise and patriotic they will do the duty to-morrow and take no chances of illness or accident depriving them of their votes. It is never safe to put anything off until the last moment. Those citizens who are not yet qualified voters have already let two opportunities go by them and are in danger of losing their chance altogether.

This is a year when no man has a right to stay at home. He who now shirks duty and, in the face of threats to dishonor the National credit, debase the Supreme Court, repudiate public and private debts and give free course to riot and disorder, fails to record his vote on the side of honesty and law, has no right to think himself a patriotic American. The Constitution is in danger, and every good citizen must support it at the polls. The vote of New-York City in November should be the largest ever east. Do not neglect to prepare for voting by registering.

Register to-morrow without fail.

#### WHEAT AND SILVER.

More complete and convincing demonstration of the falsity of silver theories could not be desired than the course of the market has been supplying for some months past. While silver has been steadily falling, because of the heavy sales in foreign markets of bullion that was held by mines and smelters and speculators here, the price of wheat has been rising very remarkably for several weeks. On the 1st of July No. 1 Northern wheat was sold for eash in New-York at 61.37 cents, and although the rise began in the latter part of that month, the average of daily quotations here for July was only 62.1 cents per bushel, which was the lowest since early in 1895. On the same day bar silver sold here for 69 cents per ounce, and the average for the month at London was only 31.46d per ounce, more than 4d higher than in January, 1895. Wheat had been falling for months, and silver rising. It was not then anticipated that foreign supplies of wheat would be short, while the supply carried over in this country was known to be large. The silver missionaries went up and down, all over the West, declaring that cheap wheat was the obvious consequence of the extreme depression of silver. and ignoring the facts which had developed durfirst half of the year, even as they now ignore the course of both markets.

Since July 1 wheat has been steadily rising. and while the advance was at first attributed to speculative influences, better reasons are now perfectly well known. The Governor of a Russian province, now in this country, has but recently told of the partial failure of the wheat crop in some of the most productive provinces. and vessels from San Francisco began loading with wheat for India more than a week ago, for the first time in history, it is believed. Statements telegraphed from that point to commercial agencies were that engagements had been made already for 10,000 tons of wheat to be shipped to India. The European statisticians reckon that supplies from other countries than the United States will this year be nearly 100,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, and the official report of the Department of Agriculture has given them to understand that there will be a large decrease in the American yield

On Tuesday the closing price for October win er wheat was 74.87 cents, a rise since July 1 of 13½ cents, and in some of the options the rise has been even greater. Yesterday a sharp decline occurred with speculative realizing, but was at once followed by as sharp a recovery, and the price closed at 74.75 cents. This advance of nearly 24 per cent in the cash price of wheat has been closely followed at Chicago, where wheat is now selling at about 70 cents. Nor have the farmers to bear higher rail rates than were paid in summer. In brief, reckoning only about 200,000,000 bushels as the quantity sold for distant shipment, the rise has been worth about \$40,000,000 to the farmers, which is more than the entire value of a year's output of silver.

Meanwhile, the silver market, after some flighty performances apparently based in part on dreams of holders that the people of the United States could be forced or bribed to pay silver miners a bonus of \$30,000,000 a year on their product, or \$1294 per ounce instead of about 69 cents, has been rapidly declining at London under the continued heavy sales and shipments from this side. The price on Tuesday and yesterday was 641/2 cents per ounce here, showing a fall of nearly 7 per cent, while wheat has risen about 24 per cent. It is not strange that Mr. Bryan and his supporters persistently ignore such changes as these. No man can explain them without recognizing the fact, per feetly well known to all except the silver fanaties, that the price of wheat is controlled by the world's demand and supply, and has at no time in the last twenty years been seriously affected by changes in the price of silver. The price of silver bullion itself is in like manner controlled by the world's demand and supply. Because the silver miners have most foolishly encouraged each other to increase the output of silver enormously, in spite of the well-known fact that the world's use of silver was steadily decreasing. the price has been greatly depressed. No other cause has done so much to deprive silver of value as the persistent agitation for an impossible restoration of it to monetary use by free coinage. On the other hand, no other cause has done so much to depress the price of wheat m this country as the conduct of the silver conspirators in defeating any remedial legislation for the benefit of the Treasury or the industries of this country, on the highwayman's theory that they could coerce the United States into

free colnage. The prostration of industry, the

continuance of them, her mission is intelligible | the closing of mills and mines and the decrease of business, were even more potent during the summer in depressing the price of wheat than the heavy supplies brought over from last year.

#### UNNECESSARY ALARM.

There won't be any bloodshed, nor any revolution, even if the American people should be carried off their feet, as the Chicago Convention was, by the train-end eloquence of William Jennings Bryan and should elect the Boy Orator President of the United States. "The New-York Journal" takes Mr. Edward Lauterbach too seriously when it makes his impassioned remark. that if Bryan should be elected "we will not abide by that decision," the text for a doublecolumn, half-page sockdologer under the startling caption, "The Positive Threat of Revolution." It is quite possible that Mr. Lauterbach said that or something very much like it. But it must be remembered that Mr. Lauterbach is nothing if not impassioned, and that it has not infrequently happened during the last year or two that he has said things, when borne on the impetuous torrent of his own extemporaneous discourse, which needed either explanation or modification on the following day. He should not be taken too seriously.

From its own knowledge of Mr. Lauterbach's rapid and animated style, and the unstudied character of his deliverances on political topics. The Tribune feels perfectly competent to correct the impression made on our Bryan contemporary by what it construes as a threat of revolution. Mr. Lauterbach will not revolve. He has no idea of it. Neither has anybody else. The contingency of Mr. Bryan's election is so remote, of course, that any discussion of what might happen in that event is quite idle and unmeaning. Still, as our somewhat susceptible and nervous contemporary seems to be so much worked up about it, we feel it a duty to quiet its fears. Mr. Lauterbach, though an extremely fluent and energetic person, is not considered in the circles where he is best known in the slightest degree bloodthirsty. He may be revolutionary, but only so in his methods of carrying primaries and controlling conventions, and even in this department of political activity he rarely exceeds the limit of police regulation. The mod erate disturbance he creates is easily quelled. Even if Bryan should be elected, we have no idea that Mr. Lauterbach would call the County Committee together and declare war against the United States. Earnest and impassioned he may be, but he is not sanguinary.

And when our contemporary says in impressive type that "sound-money patriots stand "ready to deluge the land in fraternal gore, to plunge into the horrors of civil war, to rend it asunder rather than submit to a popular de-"eision which will thwart their schemes," just because Mr. Lauterbach accidentally became red-headed in his language, we cannot but protest. It is creating unnecessary alarm. Its language is stirring and Bryanesque, but its premises are insufficient. In the first place, Bryan has no more chance of being elected than he has of being translated; and if he had, neither Mr. Lauterbach ner anybody else would "deluge the land with fraternal rore," or do any other of the dreadful things apprehended by "The Journal." Doubtless there would be trouble, but there wouldn't be any fraternal gore in it.

Meantime, it is a comfort to know that the stock market and business generally have not been much affected by "the positive threat of revolution."

#### THE PITY OF IT.

Mr. Bryan has been making speeches in Duluth. The Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas hasn't had such a show since it was first made famous by Proctor Knott. Bryan there repeated his Minneapolis performance of talking to a gathering of women, to whom he made the sage remark: "American women who have "never submitted to the dictation of American men will never submit to the financial dictation of foreigners. The financial question is not a difficult one to understand. The comparison of a dollar to a yardstick is not a competent one. One measures values, the other 'quantity." Then he proceeded to make the incompetent comparison as follows:

Suppose you have a vardstick which want to buy with a yardstick redhot, while the storekeeper would want to keep his on ice. Such a yardstick would be like the present dollar, which fluctuates. The present dollar buys too

Therefore he advised the women to get a meas ure of value which would not fluctuate by cutting the one they had in two. Then he went over to the car barns to thank organized labor for a pen and inkstand, which he promised to use in signing free-silver bills, and he rejoiced that he was indebted for the equipment to no financiers, or trusts, or corporations, or syndicates, evidently believing that gold pens and at country four-corners. With a parting shot at Democrats who left their party and a warning that they should take their baggage with them. he passed on to St. Cloud, where he exhibited himself as a humorist after this fashion:

A voice—Hurrah for England! Mr. Bryan—There is the first Republican I've seen this morning.

Another voice—You got to have a magnifying glass to see him.

Mr. Bryan I am glad there are a few of them left, because you know it always must be sa fying to a man who stands on the Republi platform, as they are getting to be so few that he will draw a high price when they come around and want him for a museum.

That showed flippancy under adverse circum stances. With Maine, Vermont and Connecticut gone against him, enormous Republican registration in New-York and Illinois, and tales of woe coming in from former solid Democratic States, it required a positive genius for impudence to comment on the searcity of Republicans, not to mention the quaintness of denying the prevalence of opinions against which he has thought it necessary to make several hundred speeches in the last three months. After all this balderdash he then told the people to vote so that "In after years you will not be ashamed to tell your children how you voted in 1896," a dangerous piece of advice for a candidate to give who goes about the country exposing his shallowness and cheap smartness, to the confusion of his campaign maragers!

This Minnesota day was not materially different from other days of oratory indulged in by Mr. Bryan. He said nothing better nor worse than he has often said. But as he pours forth day after day this flood of pertness and buffoonery, a growing sense of shame must steal over the American people. They may feel perfectly certain that sound money will win, they may contrast Mr. Bryan's cheap jokes, clownish exhibitions, and rantings to stir up class hatred with Major McKinley's uniform dignity and courtesy, which have given no chance for a word of Popocratic criticism, and await with confidence the Judgment of the people between the clown and the gentleman, but they cannot but feel humiliated for all that. The spectacle of an actual competitor for the highest office in the United States conducting his campaign on the lines of a farce comedy, substituting silly jokes for argument, imposing on ignorance, saying one minute that he brings gold here and the next that wicked financiers import it to confuse him, posing as a strict party man in face of his threat not to abide by party action, babbling on, declaring white is black or green yellow just as the impulse of the moment takes him-such a show must grieve every citizen who has been accustomed to think of politics as serious business.

The pity of it is not that such methods can suc-

even the cheapest demagogue should think such methods worth trying.

#### THE NEWEST CONUNDRUM.

Senator Quay's puzzle is a beauty. The Popocrat who guesses it will be no wiser than he was before. No information of the slightest possible value is given to the adversary, and yet at first blush it might seem that the curious stipulation, only six doubtful States with sixtyseven votes, must disclose something of importance. But at least five combinations appear without much inquiry, either of which might be the one on which the National Committee reckons. Missouri having 17 electoral votes, Texas 15. Virginia and Ternessee each 12, North Carolina and Alabama each 11, Kansas 10, Nebraska S, Oregon 4 and North Da kota 3, any one of the following fills the bill:

As neither California nor South Dakota hap-

pens to occur in any one of these combinations, it might be guessed that they were given over to the adversary. But it is quite as possible that they are reckoned certain for McKinley. For when the other part of the puzzle is taken up, an equally singular variety of combinations is disclosed. Information and the published figures of Mr. Payne, of the National headquarters at Chicago, lead to the belief that every Northern State east of the Mississippi, with Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, are reckoned safe, as well as Iowa and Minnesota beyond the Mississippi, making 257 electoral votes; but Senator Quay claims 270 as certain. The remaining thirteen votes might be found in California and South Dakota, or in Kansas and North Dakota, or in California and either Washington or Oregon. The adversary can guess either way, and ther can guess again.

Of the wisdom of such a declaration at this juncture it may fairly be said that men who have been especially distinguished by their skill in management, and, like Chairman Hanna and Senator Quay, distinguished also for their great faculty of silence when speech is not in order, have concurred in the published declaration. Its results have been felt at once in business circles all over the country, have scattered once more the baseless fear of somebody else getting afraid which had shown itself in the markets, and are helping forward the advance in prices of products which has been effective in driving from men's minds the notion that silver alone could bring better returns for farmers. That advance in prices, as all know, has a substantial basis in the shortness of crops in India and Russia and the great demand from Europe, but it was liable to be restricted for a time by the timidity of the over-cautious or the scares of the speculators.

### RURAL FREE POSTAL DELIVERY.

With the appropriation of \$40,000 made for the purpose, Postmaster-General Wilson has decided to make an experimental trial of rural free postal delivery in representative localities in twenty-two States. It was put in operation last the better. The public is getting tired of it. week in the country around Charlestown, W. Va., the home of the Postmaster-General. Preparations are under way to try it in two typical counties of Massachusetts and Maine, respectively; and it is in operation this week in the township of Elba, Genesee County, N. Y. The results of these experiments will be await

ed with great interest by those in whose behalf they are being made; and the final adoption of the system by the Government would mark a long step forward in the efficiency of the postal service. It is not to be supposed that the experiments are being made in order to learn whether people in the country want a free mail delivery. On that question there can be no room for two opinions. If anything, the convenience of a free delivery would be appreci ated in the country even more than in cities For the mail is relatively more of an event in isolated communities than it is in populous centres; and in many cases it is a serious hardship to get it. It can be taken for granted that every body in the country, without respect to party, would be in favor of such a system. The only talling a greater expense than the people are willing to incur. The problem is very different from that presented in a small and compact country like England, where rural free delivery is successful operation. Probably it would be feasible to adopt the system in the Eastern and Middle Western States, where the population is comparatively dense, and the lines of transportation are numerous. But it is a serious question whether it would at present be wise to extend it to the sparsely settled States of the South and the Far West because of the great expense that silver holders are hammered out by blacksmiths it would entail. While the country has been willing to meet a deficit in the department for many years, such a condition has been regarded as only temporary, and no measure would be acceptable that would force the department to run at a heavy loss for a number of years to It is quite possible that these experiments will

lead the Postmaster-General to recommend an extension of the free-delivery system to the more populous States, with the proviso that it be extended still further when the conditions justify Possibly the cry of discrimination might be raised against such a recommendation. But in point of fact, the same cry might be raised against the present system of free delivery in cities. There is really no discrimination in the matter at all. At present the Postoffice Department finds that it is able, without undue expense, to deliver mail free in cities of a certain grade. If it should find that it can extend this free delivery to smaller towns and country districts, it would be its duty to do so, even though it could not at once give free delivery to the whole country. Ultimately, of course, there will be free delivery everywhere, and still later, doubtless, a one-cent rate of postage for letters. These and all other measures for the improvement of the postal service are really of inestimable importance to the people, for the service plays no small part in diffusing intelligence and apreading civilization.

"See how gold is flowing into the country, just because I am running for the Presidency! chirruped the Infant Prodigy a few weeks back. How does he interpret the signs of the times today? Silver going down, wheat going up, wages rising, factories reopening, and the election of McKinley and the maintenance of the 100-cent dollar more and more certain every day. Any application of the law of cause and effect there,

Dr Watson's first lecture in New-York, on Tuesday evening, which was spoken with extraordinary grace and heard with delightful sympathy, contained much less than was anticipated of the dramatic element, and there is no reason why it should be considered from the dramatic point of view. Dr. Watson is a lecturer, and not an actor; he does not impersonate his characters, he only indicates and suggests them. The charm that he exercises is that of blended personality and art, but the art, although genuine and potent, is far less influential than the personality. The secret of his success, accordingly, is that of character. The man is more than anything that he says or does, and possibly this is a success of the best kind. Dr. Watson's lecture took the form of a familiar commentary upon his stories, and in the course of that commentary the speaker

manifested at once a profound knowledge of

human nature, a lovely spirit of tender human sympathy, a thoroughly noble ideal of conduct, a broad mind, a most engaging whimsicality of temperament, and a complete command of absolute simplicity in his style of expression. His humor is playful. He knows the value of the right word, and he can make that value deeply felt by his way of saying it. His innocence of manner is almost demure, and it is irresistibly charming. He spoke extemporaneously, and occasionally with the cadence which is peculiar to orators of the pulpit; but, since he is a clergyman, that peculiarity was to be expected. He read a few passages from his writings, and his Scottish pronunciation was perfect music. His voice is remarkably copious, and, upon occasion, when deeply moved, he would be capable of impressive oratorical display; but in this lecture he consistently preserved, and with much dexterity and fine effect, that colloquial manner which always seems so easy and which is always so difficult. He had the art to begin with mirth and to close with pathos. His success was unequivocal. The welcome accorded to him by a most intellectual and refliced audience was scarcely less delightful than his charming discourse. If such a speaker can traverse this country and everywhere meet with success, that fact will be the happiest of auguries for all that is best in American civilization.

"The rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer." That is what a high Japanese authority says of Japan. And Japan is one of those silver-using countries Bryan wants us to

At last there are welcome signs that the open car is to be laid aside for this year. At all events, orders have been issued by the Health Commissioner of Brooklyn that no more such cars shall be run. It appears that the order was put out a fortnight or so ago, and that the companies secured an extension of time on the ground that it would take a week or two to transfer motors from open cars to closed ones, so as to do away with the use of the former. It is a pity the people have been forced to suffer on such days and nights as we have had for the last two weeks because a railroad company cannot afford to provide all its cars with motors. If this is the case, it will be the duty of the Health Commissioner to give his order next year not later than the middle of September.

Sheehan is a man who bears up wonderfully under difficulties that would break an ordinary man down completely. There is no end of trouble in Tammany Hall; yet Sheehan shows the spirit of a real Mark Tapley, and confidently affirms that Bryan is going to carry New-York

The trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge have not succeeded in holding a meeting since last June, although they have made numerous attempts to get together. The lafest attempt was on Monday, when, although a number of subjects of considerable public importance were waiting to be acted on, there was no quorum. In the old days when the trustees did their work without compensation their indifference and dilatoriness were almost scandalous. Now when these officials receive comfortable salaries things are lit-From present indications there will be an interregnum in the governing board of the Bridge for five months. If the Bridge can run itself for rearly half a year, what is the use of having any trustees at all? A radical reform in the existing method of managing this important public work should be provided by the next Legislature.

There is nothing like faith. Senator Butler ays Bryan can be elected without Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa. Why of course he can be, with Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New-York and Pennsylvania!

There seems to be no basis for the story that a course for a series of international yacht races has been laid out at Newport. The thing is absurd, in view of the fact that no challenge for the America's Cup has been issued, and certainly no races are to be sailed for that trophy before next year. Anyhow, there is no reason for a change from the waters in which such races have been sailed hitherto. In the nature of things the American people cannot be kept thing that needs to be proved is whether it could be adopted for the whole country without enwould flock to Newport as they do to Sandy Hook. If our British or other foreign friends send over a fast enough yacht they can secure the cup, no matter where the races take place. The lack of such a yacht has been the cause of all failures up to date.

> Republicans must work hard for those sixtyeven electoral votes which Senator Quay says are still doubtful, and there is no objection to having "a try" at some of the 110 which he is now disposed to concede to Bryan.

## LITTLE BILLEE.

(With apologies to Thackeray.) There were three statesmen Popocratic, Who office-holders sought to be, With a platform of repudiation. And a campaign of forgeree.

There was gold-bug Arthur and cracker Tommy But the cranklest, he was Little Billee. Now, when they got to the first of September,

They lost all hopes of victoree. Said gold-bug Arthur to cracker Tommy,

"I am extremely lonelee."

To gold-bug Arthur said cracker Tommy, There's no one else, us must fight we."

Said gold-bug Arthur to cracker Tommy. "Our hole's as deep as deep can be; But Little Bill, he got us in it. Let's make him talk, it's good for he.

'Oh Billy, you've got to do some spouting, So get a new hat, or two, or three! When Bill received this invitation He accepted with aviditee

First let me fake some false quotations Just for a starting-point to be Then Arthur bunged up tight his barrel, While Tom smiled most sarcasticlee.

Then Billy went up and down the country, Talking nineteen to every dozen, And loudly crying, "Vote for me!"

Fifty cents will then make a dollar. And lunch and drinks will all be free. And the skies will fall, and larks we'll capture, And my! what a great man I shall be! But when the people cast their ballots,

They beat both Arthur and Tommee While as for Little Bill, they put him

#### PERSONAL. President Stott and Vice-President Hall of

Franklin College, Indiana, a Baptist institution, are making speeches for McKinley. Colonel "Nat" Ward FitzGerald, the Populist candidate for Governor of West Virginia, is a believer

in phrenology, and says he is able from his knowledge of the science to discover the dispositions of the mountaineers of the State. A series of fêtes has just been celebrated at Alais

in the centre of the great mulberry and silkworm district of France, in commemoration of the services rendered by Pasteur to sericulture. A statue to Pas teur was unveiled during the celebrations, and a solemn service was celebrated in the Cathedral in commemoration of the first analysersary of his death, which occurred on September 28, 1885. The monument to Lobachevsky, erected at Kazan,

in a square which bears the name of the great geometer, was unveiled on September 13 in the presence of the Bishop of Kazan, the Governor of the province, the university, the local Physical and Mathematical Society and a great number of sym pathizers. The Mayor of Kazan made a statemen as to the funds raised for the erection of the monu-ment. Professor Suvoroff referred to the scientific work of Lobachevsky in mathematics and physics, and Professor Vasilied spoke of him as one whose

life was worthy of emulation, and as an ene-worker for spreading scientific knowledge. Bishop G. Mott Williams (Episcopal), of Mar-quette, Mich., recently made the following state-ment: "The Episcopal Church was most largely represented among the signatures of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Constitution of the United States. She has never encouraged her clergy to be personal partisans, yet I would be a dumb guardian of my people should I would be a dumb guardian of my people should I hesitate to say that any member of the Episcopal Church who supports the Chicago platform will do so in the teeth of the moral teaching of his Church. I have never been a party man, and do not declare for any personal preference in this election, but I declare for patriotism, mutual charity and confidence between the rich and poor, anti-sectionalism and honest money." Fourteen learned professors, representing

many foreign universities, are degates to the ses-quicentennial celebration at Princeton University, to take place next week. Of these, six are actually delivering lectures at Princeton this week. These lectures are being attended by a large number of lectures are being attended by a large number of American students and investigators. Up to to-day the following have delivered their lectures: Professor Felix Klein. of Göttingen; Professor John Joseph Thomson, of Cambridge. England, and Professor Edward Dowden, of Trinity College, Dublin, These public lectures have opened finely. The lecturers who are to follow during the rest of the week are Professor Andrew Seth, of the University of Edinburgh: Professor Friedrich Karl Brugmann, of Leipsic, and Professor A. A. W. Hubrecht, of Urrecht

## MR. MANSFIELD TO SUE HIMSELP.

HE WANTS TO COMPEL HIMSELF TO LET HIMSELF PLAY IN HIS OWN THEATRE.

Something has already been said in these columns bout the disagreement between Charles Frohman and Richard Mansfield as to the continuance or disontinuance of the run of "Secret Service" 'at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Mansfield has an engage-ment to play in the theatre for three weeks, beginning on November 23, and he wants "Secret Serto get out of the house in time for him to do so. But Mr. Frohman, since "Secret Service" is considerable success, wants to keep it there, and wants Mr. Mansfield to give up his engagement. Now, it is said, Mr. Mansfield, who is on a tour far out in the West, proposes to bring some sort of suit to get "Secret Service" out of the house or to get damages for the loss of his engagement if it stays there.

Mr. Mansfield is Mr. Frohman's partner in the direction of the Garrick Theatre, so the suit, if any is brought, will be brought by Mr. Mansfield against himself and his partner. He receives his share of the profits from "Secret Service" or anything else which is played in the theatre. Mr. Harris, who is the manager of the theatre for Mr. Frohman, said last night that he understood that Mr. Mansfield was really likely to bring a suit against the firm, but that "Secret Service" would not leave the house in any case. The firm might have to pay damages to Mr. Mansfield, if they should be awarded, but the play would stay.

Now this is the position. Mr. Mansfield brings a suit against Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Frohman, to

collect damages because Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Frohman have not permitted Mr. Mansfield to play h. the theatre of which Mr. Mansfield is the lessee and Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Frohman are the directors. This is quite clear. If Mr. Mansfield wine this suit, he will receive such damages as the Court may award for the loss of his engagement. Of these damages he must himself pay his share, but, on the other hand, he will also be receiving his share of the profits of "Secret Service." Moreover, will be playing somewhere else, if he is not playing at the Garrick, and he will doubtless be receiv-

ing at the Garrick, and he will doubtless be receiving enormous profits from his acting, wherever it is.

Now, suppose Mr. Mansfield loses this suit. He will then he relieved of the necessity of paying himself his share of the damages, he will have the profits of his own arting, wherever it is done, and he will get his share of the profits of "Secret Service," without any drain from them he'e his own pocket in the way of damages. It will he seen that the proposed litigation is a good deal like tossing up a coin with a head on each side of it. The question is suggested whether it would be possible for aman to make a living by bringing suits against himself and collecting damages when he wins and saying the damages when he wins and saying the damages when he loses.

## THE AUTHORS' GUILD STIRRED UP.

A LIVELY TIFF OVER THE ANNUAL ELEC-TION OF OFFICERS-THE BOARD OF MANAGERS AND NOMINATING COM-MITTEE IN CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the American Authors' Guild at No. 226 West Fifty-eighth-st., yesterday, was an unusually lively one. It is the custom of the Guild to mail a ticket which is made up by the Nominating Committee to the members previous to the annual election of officers. The ticket sent this year named General James Grant Wilson, the president of the club, who acted as chairman yesterday, for reelection. Only about a score of the members were present at the meeting, most of the others having sent in the ticker issued by the Nominating Committee with their signatures attached.

When the election of officers was reached in the the Nominating Committee, rose and remarked that the ticket sent out had not been named by the committee, which had abstained from making a report, because of a project which had been entertained by the Guild of uniting with another literary organiza-

General Wilson in reply to this statement explained that the delay of the committee had obliged the Board of Managers to make up the ticket at their last meeting. He charged the committee with neglect

last meeting. He charged the committee with neglect of duty. Mr. Connerty said that he didn't care personally who was elected, but that Dr. T. M. Cean, one of his colleagues, was indignant over the action of the Board, and at a meeting of a majority of the committee another ticket had been made up. It had been the purpose of the committee to select a man of National reputation as an author for president, and they had fixed on Edmund Clarence Stedman.

A lively dispute on the method in which the two tickets should be voted on then started. Henry Hardwicke, the secretary, finally remarked that it was growing late and he had to address a political meeting.

Mr. Connerty retorted that the secretary had a habit of doing too many things when he ought to be Mr. Connerty retorted that the secretary had a habit of doing too many things when he ought to be at the Guild meetings.

"It would have been a good thing for the Guild if Mr. Connerty had always had something to do when the meetings were on," replied Mr. Hardwicke.

The regular ticket was at last elected, with the exception of two members of the Board of Managers, who were filled in from the ticket of the Nominating Committee. The new officers are: President, General James Grant Wilson: vice-presidents, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Julia Ward Howe, and the Rev. Charles F. Hoffman; treasurer, William G. Oppenhelm: secretary, Dr. Edward O. Flagg: counsel, Henry Hardwicke.

William Nelson, president of the New-Jersey History. Wicke.

William Nelson, president of the New-Jersey Historical Society, lectured before the Guild last night on "Archibald Home: An Inglorious New-Jersey Poet."

TABLET ERECTED AT JUDGE'S CAVE.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 14.-The exercises ineldent to the erection of a tablet at Judge's Cave, where the regicides who condemned Charles I to death were sheltered for many weeks, were con-tinued here to-day under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Wars. Many guests of the society from various parts of the State were present. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the tablet was put in place on West Rock, the site of the cave. The tablet was formally presented to the city by the society, Mayor Hendrick responding for the municipality. At the exercises in the Historical Society Building late this afternoon a reception was held, and Charles Dudley Warner, of Hartford, made an address. The tablet put in place is of bronze, was made by Tiffany, of New-York, is 36 by 24 inches in size and sets forth that Generals Goffe and Whally sought refuge in the cave to escape from Charles II, of England. The inscription on the cave. "Opposition to tyrants is obedience to God," is perpetuated.

# NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Daniel Frohman has contracted with R. N. Stephens, author of "An Enemy to the King," for another play for E. H. Sothern, and a modern comedy for the Lyceum stock company, both for next season. Mr. Sothern will not appear in New-York after his present engagement until next September.

The subscription sale of seats of the new Imperial Opera Company's engagement opened yesterday morning at the Academy of Music, and several of the patrons of the Academy of old days secured seats for the season. The artists' boxes in the grand circle have been restored.

The first performance of "Goldregen" will take place at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. Miss Braga, A. Link and Mr. Senius will make their first appearance this season in this play. Most of the leading members of the company will also be in the

# PASSENGERS ON THE LAHN.

Southampton, Oct. 14.-Among the passengers Bremen), which sailed from this port for New-York this afternoon, are Manual transfer and the sailed from the port for New-York this afternoon, are Mr. and Mrs, John S. Newbold, Miss Newbold, of Philadelphia; the Misses Colwell and Mrs. G. H. Cotton, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hilken, of Baltimore; Paul Benberg and family, of Honolulu; Arthur W. Robson, of Baltimore; Mrs. E. P. Putnam and daughter, and H. E. Cogreve and family, of New-Orleans.